



## Festival and sport

### Chess players greet opponents

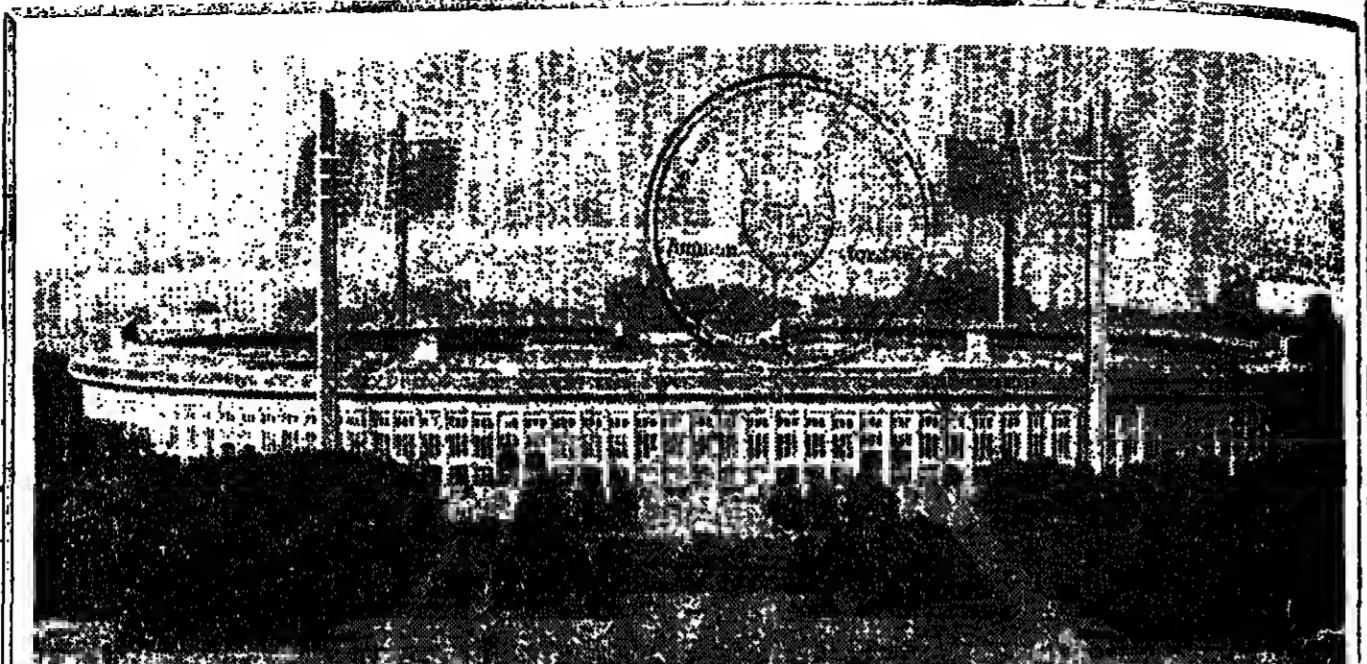
An unusual session of simultaneous chess play included in the sports programme of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students will be held on July 29 in Moscow. In the CAC sports-hotel complex, 50 top Soviet and foreign Grandmasters and Masters will meet over 1,000 opponents. Taking part will be world champions Mihai Chiburdanidze and Anatoly Karpov, and talented Moscow Grandmaster Artur Yusupov, who only recently won a pass in the challenger stage in an tournament in Tunis.

I have never attended such festival as this, said our correspondent, and I am happy for this moment. I have never played in such a grandiose session in one hall.

I am glad I will meet young friends from various nations who love chess. Indeed, chess is part of general culture, and culture always implies peace on earth, happiness. Our forthcoming needs will serve the cause of peace, friendship and understanding among peoples from various countries.

It is symbolic that I will play alongside nearly the entire Soviet side now readying for the youth team world championship soon due in Argentina. Junior world ex-champion Valery Savchenko, Zinrab Azmashvili, and Igor Novikov.

Wa, Soviet chess players, welcome visitors to Moscow and want that our friendly feelings and universal peace on our beautiful planet go from strength to strength.



Like in 1957, the year of the 8th World Festival of Youth and Students, the Grand Sports Arena of the Lenin Central Stadium at Luzhniki is the venue for the opening and closing ceremonies of the current Forum.

The stadium was commissioned in 1956 and the following year's festival marked its international debut. According to its director-general Vladimir Alyoshin, many of the staff still remember the previous youth forum and are looking forward to the new one.

### Sports has acquired greater meaning



Vladislav TRET'YAK,  
Honored Master of Sport, mon-  
taineering, ice-hockey world and  
Olympic champion:

As a festival delegate I am preparing for the debate, "Youth and problems of international sports and Olympic movement". This meeting will be held in a sports centre of special interest to me. The point is that I am on IOC commission of sportsmen and the "junior" committee of the International Ice Hockey

The stadium which hosted the 1980 Olympics, is frequented by its of Muscovites; nearly 40,000 people of various ages and occupations attend its health-building groups and a jogging club.

It might be appropriately dubbed a health university; any resident of Moscow or visitor can get at the stadium sound advice on how to go in for sports.

Like all other Moscow sports facilities, the stadium will now cater for the needs of the Festival participants and guests.

Honorary guest of the Festival twice Olympic sprint champion, Alberto Juantorena of Cuba, is never sparing with autographs. I have addressed various youth forums, he says, but this Festival has a very special atmosphere. The feeling is that all around you are brothers and you keep smiling all the time. This gives you a natural condition, it is wonderful and makes your heart sing.

Photo by  
Alexander Yel'remov

men from attempts to imbue it with commercialism and proselitism.

For me it is very important to hear the views of members of various countries. I am looking forward to meeting lots of international sportsmen and of the possibility of peaceful coexistence and even cooperation. International sports is possibly only when various countries show good will towards it and do not try to use it for their mercenary political goals.

I am sure that I will be duly considered, too, by the IOC members led by President Juan Antonio Samaranch, who is, incidentally, an honorary guest of the Festival.

President of the International Volleyball Federation, Acosta of Mexico, has said: "The World Festival of Youth and Students is a very special event of the Festival, and a fine opportunity for the younger generation to express its good will and readiness for peace and friendship."

Acosta, who is in Moscow to participate in the invitation of the International Sports Committee, said in a TASS interview: As I see it, the principles of the Olympic movement are quite consistent with the Festival motto 'For the future of our planet and for the future, possibly, with joint efforts and sport, with the Festival all the best.'

The world of tomorrow, the world of the coming century, in your world, dear friends. And your thoughts and deeds today largely determine what it will be like.

We have set ourselves the task of doing away with the arms race. We stand for the most radical solution — not words, but in deeds — of the problem of nuclear weapons — their complete ban and elimination.

You, participants in the Festival, boys and girls, personally the springs of mankind, progress and aspirations of your peoples.

With a thunder of applause did the stadium respond to Mikhail Gorbachov's words:

The official part of the opening ceremony was crowned with the sounds of the Hymn of the Democratic Youth.

The artistic programme was opened by children.

The mass performance by actors and athletes represented artistic and sports greetings to the Festival from all Soviet republics.

The Cuban delegation, coordinated by Jean-Claude Kanchari, chairman of the International Preparatory Committee, First Secretary of the Soviet YCL Central Committee, was summoned to telephone by the silver of

the hands of the Land of the

He said, are happy to

of the Festival, whose

as are reflected in its

"For the future, peace and friend-

The sacred duty of the

reaffirmation of a new

he stressed.

Another two Soviet female

Yugoslav Grandmaster Svetozar

Gligorit has refused to serve as

chief referee for a new world

match between Soviet

Grandmaster Anatoly Karpov

and Gari Kasparov.

It was a most exciting tour-

nament, and I still remember

festival Moscow for its warm

friendly atmosphere. The com-

petitors, and the veterans of that festival have very enduring recollections of that arena. The audi-

ences, among them many for-

eign visitors, took lively interest in the competition and gave ovations to the winners.

Competing then were cyclists

from many European nations

and far-off Australia (as far as

I can remember, this was one of

the first). It was the very first

time that Australia competed

in the USSR.

I managed to win the sprint,

and the gold medal, which I

greatly cherish, has pride of

place in my awards collection.

Incidentally, I am a coach now

and take much pleasure in tell-

ing my charges about that festi-

val content.

Viktor TSARYOV,

captain of the Soviet team

which won the title

of champions of youth games

in the football festival

division of the Football-Hockey

division of the Dynamo

Central Council:

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Eduard Sretensky,

as well as Valerian Ivanov and

Anatoly Mostovkin. A year

earlier they were on a national

team which won the Olympic

title. Many of those who were

on the festival team also won

the European Cup three years

later.

It was the heyday of Eduard

Sretensky, who was then only 20,

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Roman VARGASHKIN,

1960 Rome Olympics bronze

medalist and many-times world

and national champion:

When I think of the cycling

contest at the 1957 Youth Festi-

val in Moscow the first thing

that comes to mind is the atmos-

phere of a great holiday.

The stands of the Moscow

Young Pioneer Stadium track

were crammed. We now have

excellent facilities, including the

Krylatskoye Olympic track, but

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Recollelcs of 1957

Festival participants

Roman VARGASHKIN,

1960 Rome Olympics bronze

## Prelude to invasion?

Managua. The American troops stationed in Honduras are speeding up preparation for large-scale aggressive actions in Central America, primarily against Nicaragua. In the course of the already two-month-old war games Cahabon-85 is the Honduran department of El Moco where they have been launching operations in the active mountain area whose terrain is a replica of the northern border area of Nicaragua. Another indication of Washington's menace is the fact that every time war games in Honduras include provocative "offensive operations" against

Nicaragua in response to mythical "Sandinista aggression", the Nuova Nicargua news agency points out.

The White House has simultaneously staged all manner of anti-Nicaraguan campaigns which have often been miserable failures. One of them was Washington's propaganda farce of a "march" by counter-revolutionary mercenaries. Under a Washington scenario several hundred Somocista thugs set out on foot from Honduran capital Tegucigalpa to Washington to ask President Reagan to send American troops to Nicaragua.



Drawing by Vladimir

## Duarte regime foils talks

Havana. The pro-American regime in El Salvador is deliberately blocking resumption of the talks between the authorities and the rebel organizations aimed at a peaceful settlement of the critical situation in the country. This has been declared in an interview to the rebel Radio Venceremos by Jorge Jandait, a member of the main command of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front. The dictatorship is deliberately set-

ting unacceptable pre-conditions for the dialogue, he noted.

While constantly talking about the need for the armed conflict to become "more humane", Duarte fails to mention its main cause—the poverty of the people and complete absence of political rights in El Salvador. The Front sees a sole genuinely human way out of the conflict in its cessation and the establishment of a just peace, stressed Jorge Jandait.

## UGANDA CALMS DOWN FOLLOWING COUP

Addis Ababa. Reports from Kampala say Brigadier General Basilio Olara Okello, who stood at the head of the military coup in Uganda, has made radio address to the population. He said that the coup's aim was to stop the hostilities between the tribes and to give the country peace and stronger national unity. He called on the Ugandans to cooperate with the military authorities.

In their statement the group of army officers who took part in the coup stress that the new leadership will take the necessary measures to ensure safety for the population.

At the same time, the military have suspended the Constitution, closed down Uganda's borders and stopped all banking

operations. All the ministers in the previous government have been told to report at police stations. Speaking on the national radio, the commander of the national liberation army of Uganda General Tito Okello has ordered servicemen back into barracks and called on the population to observe discipline.

## ASAT SYSTEM FOR JAPAN

Tokyo. The Pentagon is preparing to deploy space weapons systems in Japan. It is reported here that the ASAT anti-satellite system will be on board F-15 fighter planes based at the American Air Force base in Kadena. The anti-satellite missiles are

a component of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative being pursued by Washington. The deployment of space weapons in Japan shows that the Reagan administration intends to involve Japan in its aggressive "star wars" strategy.

Also in the category of CIA-paid "volunteers" are those who killed over 80 people and injured another 200 in a Beirut suburb last March.

Generally speaking, the terms "mercenary" and "terrorist" should be seen as synonyms. Both take orders from some quarters, get previously fixed payment and use the same methods; their patrons are most often people belonging to the same circles that use violence and murder as elements of state policy.

It is not accidental, then, that a resolution on inadmissibility of state terrorism, adopted by the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, at the expense of "war hounds", as mercenaries have been dubbed, has been adopted in broad daylight, in the full view of the authorities. The "employer" is no secret but notorious American millionaire Porsey, acting on behalf of a USA-based no-called "committee for military and civil aid".

The committee, headed by mequin and retired generals, organizes and finances "volunteers" as if were put with full approval of the US administration. The fight against communists in

## VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

## A BOOM ON THE 'WAR HOUNDS' MARKET

It looks like war mercenaries do not fear unemployment. What is more, demand for the services of these people, who make their trade to kill for money, has even gone up of late.

Several dozens of mercenaries of English extraction recently got a "contract" for operation inside Nicaragua, where they are expected to assist their colleagues who have already sold themselves to the CIA and, together with Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries, are killing civilians in the border regions of that country.

Since mercenaries are condemned worldwide, the "employers" of such people normally try to keep their deeds secret. But the deal in London was made in broad daylight, in the full view of the authorities. The "employer" is no secret but notorious American millionaire Porsey, acting on behalf of a USA-based no-called "committee for military and civil aid".

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US and some other Western nations to outlaw the activities of mercenary gangs and hold those recruiting and using them responsible for their activities.

In a broader context this amounts to the reluctance of certain political quarters to respect the sovereign rights of independent states, their insistence on the "right" to interfere in the affairs of other nations, dictate to them and eliminate those who refuse to toe their line by any means, including the use of "war hounds" and other killers.

For the same reason the US administration not only encourages but also protects both the recruiters and the recruits. Ring-leaders of anti-government gangs operating against Angola, Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Laos recently met in a UNITA camp in Angola to formulate a general strategy of the resistance struggle against communism. They did this with president Reagan's personal approval and the sponsorship of the CIA and South African special service.

Washington sees "it as a stage in the preparation for the first world congress of anti-communist rebels" sponsored by the American administration.

In short, terrorism and mercenary practices, which until recently were a sort of cover operation on a national scale, are turning into overt international practice. Not for nothing did president Reagan send a special congratulatory message to above-mentioned gathering of mercenaries and terrorists and even called it a "unique event".

Paid murderers are also recruited to "pacify" the populations in some countries in Africa and Latin America who are opposed to their ruling regimes.

## American congressmen for nuclear freeze

Washington. A group of prominent political and public leaders from the United States has launched a new major campaign to freeze nuclear arsenals.

Addressing a press conference, Democratic Congressman Edward Markey announced that a bill is being presented to the House of Representatives calling on Presidents Reagan and Gorbachev to start immediate negotiations to draft a mutual and verifiable treaty on banning the production and deployment of nuclear weapons.

He also provides for a staggered introduction of a moratorium on the tests and on deployment of strategic systems of space weapons, and, subsequently, on all the types of nuclear weapons.

The bill has been co-sponsored by 110 representatives from both parties. It has been supported by 200 anti-war public, church and religious organizations throughout the country.

It is said that steps be taken by the tests and deployment of anti-aircraft missiles, to freeze the "war-wars" program they say to their joint



Most of Afghanistan's counter-revolutionary groups infiltrate the country from neighboring Pakistan, passing through hardly accessible mountainous areas. These "breaches" in the mountains will be stopped by recently organized border troops. Backed by the population, the border guards are defeating one infiltrating group after another, effectively rebuffing all reactionary forces.

● A meeting of border guards with peasants in Kandahar Province.

## International Law Commission meets in Geneva

Geneva. The UN International Law Commission has just ended its 37th session. This auxiliary body of the UN General Assembly looks into codification and progressive development of international law and works out drafts of universal international treaties on various problems.

Much attention at the present session was given to the code of crimes against peace and security of mankind, which provides for punishment of statesmen and other persons responsible for particularly grave crimes of the international scale. Such crimes include preparation and launching of aggression, genocide,

war crimes, crimes against humanity, etc.

The Commission which includes prominent international lawyers from 30 countries also considers its extension of its jurisdiction on responsibility of states and their property, on the status of an international courier and diplomatic pouches which are not accompanied by such a courier.

All these documents have a great juridical and practical importance.

The Commission will hold its next session at Geneva beginning from May 5, 1986.

## Science and technology

### NON-TRADITIONAL POWER ENGINEERING

For this purpose various experimental plants are being built. One of them, with a capacity of 1,200 kilowatts, has even been connected up to the country's national power network. Together with experts from the Federal Republic of Germany, it is planned to build a 20,000 kilowatt solar power station.

● In CASE OF ACCIDENT

A signal system for motor transport in case of road accidents has been devised in France. When an accident occurs a special set rolls up orange smoke that is seen clearly from a long distance for three minutes. At night light rescue signals are switched on. The rescue of injured people often depends on timely assistance and the new signal system serves this purpose.

It is clear that for Spazio the Finnish version does not suit. But Finland, especially its southeastern part, abounds in sunny days. Therefore, it was decided to use there, as widely as possible the hot sunrays for the generation of electric energy.

● Who aids the racists?

granted by IMF are of special importance for the apartheid regime. They are of purely political nature and serve as a signal of sorts for similar actions by Western banks, the above-mentioned weekly newspaper noted.

Thus in December 1983, for example, the West German Deutsche Bank granted Pretoria credits to the tune of 200 million marks when the South African military committed aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

Additional 250 million marks were granted by the same bank one year later when (the) racist

republic received a total of 100 billion dollars from western international financial institutions.

The United Kingdom confirmed in 1982 by the South African economy. The Monetary Fund

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### WHY DO THEY TRY TO BESMIRCH FESTIVAL?

Brownwashing specialists of the US State Department would act out of character if they refrained from intimidating the festival in Moscow, the possibility to become politically manipulated, that they will be deprived of the possibility to express their views and kept away from the text of the documents they will be voting on. What about facts and arguments? None, writes KONSOHOVSKAYA PRAVDA.

Washington knows full well that the Moscow Festival is a broad, representative and authoritative forum reflecting the aspirations of millions of young men and women on all continents, which is why it worries that its participants said what they left about critical issues of war and peace and why it is circulating worldwide provocative and inciting materials.

The US Department of State resorts to the worst kind of lies to spite the friendship of youth from various countries and the cause of peace.

### INDIA TAKES A STEP TOWARDS PUNJAB SETTLEMENT

Commenting on the signing by the Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, and H. Longowal, Chairman of the Akali Dal party, of an agreement on settling the crisis in the state of Punjab, the newspaper PRAVDA writes:

Over the past few years, the extremist groupings in Punjab supported by the foreign forces have been making every effort to foment the separatist sentiments, seeking the creation of the so-called "independent state of Halistan" on the territory of the Punjab state.

The agreement cuts the ground from under the feet of the extremist groups and separatists who have been capitalizing on the unsolved controversial problems. It makes it possible to isolate those elements and to oppose the anti-national subversive character of their actions.

At the same time, there is a serious fight lying ahead for a real implementation of the agreements reached, as the hard-line are still stubbornly resisting peace in Punjab. They are encouraged by some circles in the West interested in undermining the unity and sovereignty of India.

On the whole, the New Delhi agreement is a serious blow to the anti-national forces seeking splits and enmity. It leads to normalization of the situation throughout the country.

### BONN'S NUCLEAR AMBITIONS

Commenting on the West German plans to replace its Pershing-IA missiles with Pershing-IB, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVIRZDA writes:

By resorting to modernization of its missiles which is to cost 1.8 thousand million Deutsche mark, Bonn is taking another adventurous step towards possessing nuclear weapons. In doing so the West German Army cannot by itself use the nuclear weapons whose use, they allege, is controlled by the Americans. Hardly anybody holds any water. The missiles are fatal and foremost a means for the delivery of nuclear weapons, and not of conventional ammunition. The personnel servicing the missiles is certainly being trained for their use with nuclear warheads.

In this respect they are saying in Bonn that they speak about their "nuclear participation", demonstrating the readiness to shoulder with the partners all the hardships, all the responsibility and all the risk as part of NATO. In this way a country, which regards it has no access to nuclear weapons, intends to approach the "nuclear button".

### TNCs TAKE MONEY OUT OF AFRICA

The main source for superprofits made by the TNCs in the developing countries lies in the capital investment and loans and credits. The role of profit from direct capital investments made by the American TNCs in the developing countries stood of 22.5 per cent by the early 80s. The net influx of the TNCs investment in Africa over the ten years between 1970 and 1980 was 10.4 thousand million dollars, while the profits taken out of these countries to the investing countries equalled 23.9 thousand million.

In 1981 Africa received from private investors 8.8 thousand million dollars, paying them off 8.7 thousand million. In this way the newly independent countries pay to the TNCs and financial monopolies sums which are in excess of those they receive from the TNCs.

The activities of the TNCs and the factors chosen by the private creditors have become the main factors which have contributed to the plight in which the independent African economies have found themselves.

## OF INTEREST

### The Morgans'

#### marital record

Reunion of separated couples is not a rare occurrence. Very often, after contemplation, divorced wives and husbands decide to restore their matrimonial links.

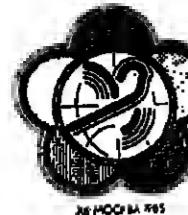
But the repeated wedding of the Morgans in Seattle, USA, make them real record holders. The couple has been married 40 times and divorced 39 times. Their third wedding took place in 1987, then they almost immediately got divorced again. Now

they are reunited again, but nobody would guarantee that in spite of their venerable age the spouses would not quarrel and divorce again.

### Moon rock stolen

A piece of Moon rock, filled with Portugal by American sailors after their flight to the Moon, has been stolen from the local planetarium by unknown persons.

The exhibit was neither guarded nor connected to the planetarium's administration supposed that it did not have any value for collectors or burglars. The police are searching for the criminals.



# FETE OF YOUTH AND HOPE

## FESTIVAL TITBITS

More than one hundred events are being held on each day of the Festival.

The national delegations include numerous amateur companies, folklore ensembles, musicians and actors. During the Festival more than one thousand cultural events will be organized.

More than ten thousand delegates are taking part in the

work of the Sports Centre. One of the venues of its programme is the recently modernized Leningrad stadium. It has now athletic facilities and eleven tennis courts. There is also a track for the "Festival Mile" race. This event can be entered by any delegate and all those who succeeded in covering the distance of 1,985 metres will receive a memorable badge.

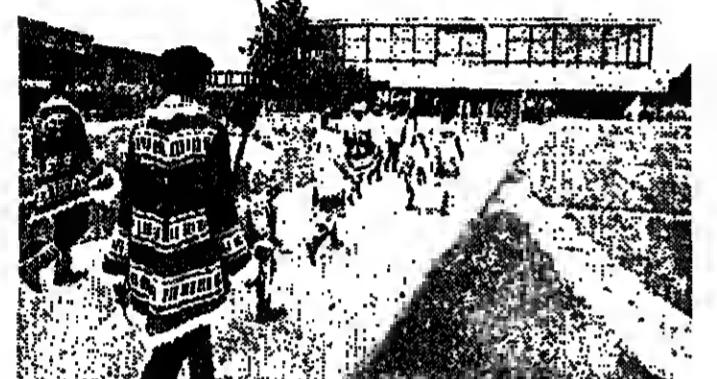
Ten international workshops have been set up to enable artistic young people meet each other. The schedule includes meetings of professional groups, an exhibition of works by young artists, sculptors, playwrights, and film makers. Performances are also being staged by young actors, musicians, ballroom dancers as well as variety and circus artists.

The meeting place of participants and guests of the Festival is a small square in front of the Central House of the Artist. This is a sort of information centre. A big map of Moscow placed here indicates the main Festival spots, the diagram of the city's traffic, and a stand with the Festival's programme and information about the main events.

Moscow chefs are catering for forty odd thousand guests. Their menu includes 2,500 various dishes, which differ daily in the eight hundred restaurants, canteens and cafeterias catering for the guests. Five thousand tonnes of ice-cream has been ordered by the Soviet Preparatory Committee for the delegates and guests.

An international children's camp has been set up in the Olympic youth camp near Moscow as a meeting point of young peace campaigners, a venue for political songs, friendship carnivals and children's athletic events.

The Peaces of Young Pioneers (members of the largest children's independent organization in the USSR totaling about 20 million youngsters) on Lenin Hills is very popular among Moscow children. This major centre provides thousands of schoolchildren with facilities to offend art, as well as scientific-technical circles. Now a Children's Centre with the motto "Peace, Rights and Happiness for All Children of the World" is functioning at the Peaces. Concerts by children's companies and international exhibitions are taking place there.



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## We are for solidarity

Maria HANJUS,  
Secretary General of the Finnish  
Festival Committees

The Finnish Preparatory Committee consists of representatives of 70 youth organizations with a membership of 10,000. These organizations are affiliated with all the country's political parties, trade unions, student unions, athletic, and cultural societies as well as associations of students. The Finnish delegation is the most representative. It includes 40 members. Besides, 1,200 young men and women from my country have arrived as part of my youth tourist groups.

A Finnish Club will be opened at the Festival. We have prepared a broad solidarity programme on different subjects. As part of this programme we shall hold rallies, and performances will be given by our musical groups. Besides, we have mounted a photographic exhibition about Helsinki.

There are more than one hundred students from Asia, Africa and Latin America at the Peoples' Friendship University to Moscow. The University is hosting the Festival's Centre for Anti-Imperialist Solidarity and the Free Forum, where young people can exchange views on a wide range of issues. There will be meetings with delegations from Asia, Africa and Latin America, and national liberation fighters. Folklore ensembles will perform in front of the University.

## 'I CAN SEE THE SUN'

Children in 62 countries have sent in 400,000 entries for the Fifth International Contest of Children's Drawings dedicated to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. The motto of the contest is "I Can See the Sun". The best two thousand drawings selected by the International jury are now on display at the International exhibition of children's drawings. Visitors to Moscow can view them in the building of the USSR Art Academy in Moscow. The emblem of the exhibition is a dove with a multicolour brush—the symbol of peace and beauty.

These humorous pictures, both merry and sad, kind-hearted and spontaneous, show the world in which little artists live, lands of miracles and fairy tales.

The children have depicted rain and snow; their homes and schools; mothers and fathers; favourite animals; folk festivals, customs and traditions as well as many games and athletic competitions.

In August, members of an international jury, made up of artists and teachers from different countries, will meet together in Moscow. They will decide who wins the contest. Two hundred little artists will win memorable medals and another fifty will take works of applied arts as their prizes. Each participant in the exhibition will receive its catalogue, a diploma and the contest badge. Awards will also go to their teachers—the grown-ups who open the door into the beautiful world.

"Festival"—a drawing by 12-year-old Dhano Lakshmi, India.



The Olympic Sport Complex was the venue for the meeting "Let's Not Repeat the Tragedy!"

## People will live on the planet



The Dynamo Stadium hosted the holiday "Peace Will Prevail Over Victory and the Struggle of the Young Generation"

Colourful Moscow is full of songs, dances, concerts, exhibitions, and merry faces—white, black, and coloured. This all goes to make the merry mood of the youth forum. The Festival has given the younger generation a powerful voice to protest against the nuclear arms race, war preparations and the use of force to solve international conflicts. Problems and prospects of peace, detente, and disarmament, youth and war, prevention of outer space militarization and other aspects of the anti-war movement are being discussed as part of the Festival's extensive political programme. All the delegates to the forum have taken part in the main anti-war activity—"Peace Will Prevail Over War".

The slogan of a mass rally at which representatives of different countries speak about the affairs of Asia; they are demanding that military alliances be disbanded and no new ones set up in that area.

and more sophisticated means of destruction, while 500 million people are suffering from hunger and malnutrition, eight million are illiterate, three million are denied medical services, and 120 million are homeless.

The responsibility for all this is borne by those who today are seeking to maintain the arms race. War breeds hatred and leads to degeneration of the human mind.

The acutely consequences of US nuclear bombings of the Japanese cities were described at meetings with Festival delegates by the survivors of the attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Although I had not been born forty years ago when our country was hit by that disaster, I live in constant fear since my parents were subjected to the radioactive consequences of the bombing of Hiroshima, says Reita Matsubara, member of the Japanese National Preparatory Committee. There is no confidence that in the future I will be able to have children, that nothing will endanger my health. Some of my friends have died like me, they were what is called second-generation victims who have inherited severe diseases from their parents.

Anti-war rallies are taking place all over Moscow.

The young people who have gathered in the Moscow Palace of Young Pioneers are demanding an end to the policy of destabilization and interference in the affairs of Asia; they are demanding that military alliances be disbanded and no new ones set up in that area.

The youth and students at the Olympic Sports Complex are calling for a nuclear-free Europe and cooperation.



The Sverdlovsk march in progress.

Photos by Boris Kaulman and Andrei Knyazev

At the Gorky Central Park, young people are insisting that American imperialism cease its military and political interference in the affairs of the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

The youth and students at the Olympic Sports Complex are calling for a nuclear-free Europe and cooperation.

Work is being completed on this country's next five-year development plan which will be implemented in 1986-80. Along with this the main trends in the economic and social development up to the year 2000 are being outlined. Thus tasks are being outlined for those who will lead our country into the 21st century. Today, these people are between 15 and 24 years of age.

A worker now has a choice of seven thousand occupations. This is striking. But where should a young man go and what should he choose as a lifetime career?

It is clear that nowadays, with so many diverse prospects, one would not go far with just one set of skills. In this era of scientific and technological revolutions, a worker should add at least two or three other skills. During his working career he will have to change five or six main types of professional jobs.

Today the Soviet society faces a number of difficulties in training and educating the young generation for the natural sciences.

The practical implementation of this right is advanced in the school reform. Beginning with the 1985/86 academic year schools will be restructured so that the universal secondary education which is free and compulsory for everyone in this country will be supplemented with universal professional education.

Young people also highly value scientific acquirement of industrial or semi-industrial experimental bases. In order to become a worker in such places, it is necessary to have considerable experience, technical bent of mind, as well as the ability to come up with new ideas and to be creative.

## The right to choose jobs

Fyodor BREUS

Two of these call for particularly urgent solution. The first is how to help young people coming into working life make unassimilable choices, to this respect it would be impossible to do without a system of occupational guidance. The second problem is that the rising educational background and training at the younger generation are at odds with the absolute technological changes which are taking place.

This year, nearly eight hundred different mass-produced control systems are being introduced in Soviet industry. Their influence is placed on the shoulders of skilled workers and the initial experienced specialists. On the Net of jobs prestigious with school leavers, the maintenance of such systems holds one of the leading places. The promotion of engineers and operators working with the most sophisticated automatic machines is also regarded as prestigious among the young. In many industries producing radioelectronic and engineering components, more than half of the workers are under thirty.

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## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### THE YOUNG ARE MANKIND'S HOPE

William Robertson, an American neurosurgeon who participated in the historic meeting between American and Soviet soldiers on the Elbe during World War II, recently granted an interview to KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. Among other things, Robertson said: "Undoubtedly, not everybody can learn lessons from history. We must note such people think realistically. When they refuse to understand is that in the third world war, towards which they are pushing mankind, there will be no survivors."

We must dispel mistrust and overcome the hostility and suspicion which the enemies of peace are seeking to sow between our two nations. It is necessary to expand youth and common interest contacts between the Soviet and American peoples. From the bottom of my heart I greet the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. It is hard to overestimate the significance of such broad meetings between young people in these complicated times. The young are mankind's hope. The Festival delegates will make friends and certainly come to terms with each other. They will understand each other better. Understanding is the first step towards victory in today's struggle—the fight for peace and security of nations..."

### WORLD'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON COMMON PEOPLE

The youth magazine SMENA carries an interview with Japanese writer Kenzaburo Oe. He says:

I welcome the Festival. High-level meetings are very important, but in many ways the fate of the world depends on the will of ordinary people. I think the Moscow Festival would promote greater solidarity among young people on the planet, and help those fighting for peaceful skies, those defending the vital interests of mankind, the right to live.

I visited the Soviet Union before and believe that I know the younger generation in your country quite well. Let your young men and women be ever active, vigorous, and optimistic! Let there be stronger contacts between the young people in the Soviet Union and Japan. This is a pledge of peace.



The Centre for International Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation with Foreign Countries on the Krasnaya Presnya Embankment, Moscow, is well known to businesspeople in many countries. A Centre for Peace and Disarmament is open there. Its programme includes discussions and round-table conferences on problems of war and peace, to which famous scientists, experts on disarmament and cosmologists are invited to participate.

The Olympic Sports Complex 30-2—the "Winter Symphony" sport-drama ice rink.

The Gorky Central Amusement Park, 30-2—concert of artists of Soviet republics.

## IT'S ON!

What does the Moscow City Excursion Bureau offer the participants in the Festival? This question is answered by Valentina Deputatova, staff member, Excursions Department of the Central Council on Tourism:

We have mapped out eight basic routes based on various subjects. The first is "Moscow—Capital of the USSR".

The excursion "Epic of Undiminished Glory" will help the guests learn about the feats and heroism of Muscovites during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945). Dedicated to V. I. Lenin's life and work, the route "Lenin's Places in Moscow" will take the visitors to the Moscow Kremlin. Everyone will undoubtedly be interested to see the Moscow Metro. There will also be a tour of the Moscow Olympic buildings. Apart from these, there will be voyages on board pleasure river boats.

The House of Cosmonauts Organized by the Russian Federation in the Olympic Village, 30-3—a meeting of young cosmonauts and national folk music programmes; 1—international folk art programme; 2—programme of Soviet folk art.

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The Central Artists' House workshop, 30-1—the work of artists.

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